[0045] over the rear face of the phosphor layer **16**, a relatively thin optically-reflective electrically-insulating layer (**19**) of a relatively high dielectric constant material (in the Figure this layer is shown as a seamless extension of the phosphor layer **16**); and

[0046] disposed over the rear face of the reflective electrically-insulating layer **19**, an electrically-conductive film (**20**) forming the rear electrode(s) of the display.

[0047] The front and rear electrodes together define which areas of both the liquid crystal layer and the electroluminescent layer can be selected to be switched "on" or "off".

[0048] In addition, the back electrode layer may be covered with a protective film (not shown here). Again, this may be omitted when combined within a HID.

[0049] In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. **5** of the accompanying drawings, the EL and LC materials are not directly formed on one another, **10** but are instead separated by an insulating interlayer. In all other aspects, FIGS. **4** and **5** are the same and common reference numerals have been used.

[0050] In either case with or without the interlayer **10**, the EL and LC materials can share the common pair of electrodes **12**, **20** for common activation of the EL and LC materials. Thus. a common front electrode **12** and substrate can support multiple indicia **21***a*, **21***b*. Each indicium **21***a*, **21***b* comprises the remaining layers of the structure shown in FIG. **4** or FIG. **5** of the accompanying drawings, namely the LC layer **13**, optionally the interlayer **10**, the EL layer **17**, the reflective insulating layer **18** and the rear electrode **20**. These layers are shaped to provide selectively illuminatable elements that can be illuminated to provide indications to a user; in the present example these are the numbers "5" and "6" but could be extended to any indicia.

[0051] Underneath the display layer **106** there is provided a plurality of domes, e.g. **114**, **116**. For the sake of clarity on two such domes are shown but there would generally be more. Such domes **114**,**116** are exemplified by U.S. Pat. No. 6,844,508.

[0052] For example, to provide a typical numeric keypad requires roughly between 9 and 12 buttons. As such, there may be provided substantially 9 to 12 buttons. If the HID provides more than a numeric keypad then there might be further buttons provided. For example there may be roughly any of the following number of buttons: 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40.

[0053] Each dome **114**, **116** corresponds to the location of a switch/button provided by the HID. As can be seen in FIG. **1** the location of each dome **114**, **116** corresponds with the location of the raised portions **102**, **104** in the key cap layer **100**. That is the dome **114** is substantially directly underneath the raised portion **104** and the dome **116** is substantially directly underneath the raised portion **102**.

[0054] Thus, the raised portions **102**, **104** provide tactile feedback to a user of the HID as to the location of a button. The skilled person will appreciate that an advantage of such domes **114**,**116** is that they provide tactile feedback that a button has been pressed; the user is given a direct feel that an activation has been made.

[0055] Typically, the domes are fabricated from a metal but other conducting materials are suitable. It would also be possible to fabricate the domes from a plastics material and cover them in a conductor such as metal.

[0056] In some embodiments, there is provided underneath the domes a circuit layer **118** which contains a plurality of tracks each having at least one break therein. The domes **114**, **116** positioned thereabove are arranged, upon user activation, to complete the track by bridging the gap therein.

[0057] FIG. **2** shows a possible layout of the tracks in the circuit layer **118**.

[0058] The track are presented as a grid, with a portion **200** thereof running in a horizontal direction as shown in the figure and a further portion **202** running in a vertical direction as shown in the figure. The horizontal portion **200** of the track is connected to an outer ring **204** of a contact area **206** and the vertical portion **202** of the track is connected to an inner region **208** of the contact area **206**. A gap **210**, which provides a break, exists between the outer ring **204** and the inner region **208** such that a gap exists between the portions of the tracks **200** and **202**; i.e. there is a break in the tracks **200**, **202**.

[0059] A dome **114**, **116** is positioned above a contact area **206** such that the outer circumferential region of the dome rests on the outer ring **204** of the contact area **206**. When a user activates a dome **114**, **116** it collapses and a central region thereof comes into contact with the inner region **208** of the contact area **206** thereby bridging the horizontal portion **200** and the vertical portion **202** of the tracks.

[0060] In use, a device, such as a cell phone **300**, can accept inputs from the capacitive sensing layer **106** as a user touches the screen in that area. Should the embodiment be provided with a circuit layer **118** then the cell phone **300** may also take inputs from the circuit layer **118** as the user collapses the dome **114**, **116** to complete the circuit in the circuit layer **118**.

[0061] An advantage of a HID having the capacitive layer is that it can function as mouse pad (sometimes called a track pad, etc.) in which a users input is tracked as he/she moves his/her finger around the HID. The presence of the metal domes **114**, **116** give positive confirmation that a press has been made which is generally confirmed by completing the circuit in the circuit layer **118**.

[0062] However, it is possible for the cell phone **300** to modify the behaviour of a button provided by a dome **114**,**116** depending on user actions. For example, if a user were to hover his/her finger over a button for more than a predetermined time then the functionality of the button may change. For example, the predetermined time may be substantially any of the following: 0.5s, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s or the like.

[0063] The direction of motion of a user's finger(s), as sensed by the capacitive sensing layer **106** prior to a press may alter the functionality of a button provided by a dome **114**, **116**. For example, if a user moved his/her finger from left to right before pressing a button that button may have a different functionality compared to a user moving his/her finger from right to left before pressing that same button.

[0064] Additionally, or alternatively, gestures may alter the functionality of a button. For example if a user made a pinching gesture with his/her fingers then the functionality of a button may be modified.

[0065] Further, the number of fingers that a user uses on the HID may affect the functionality of a button.

1-12. (canceled)

13. A human interface device comprising:

a capacitive sensing layer arranged to provide at least one coordinate location where a user touches the human interface device;

a circuit layer including a plurality of tracks, each of the plurality of tracks including at least one break; and

a plurality of user-activatable domes, each of the plurality of user-activatable domes being positioned above a corresponding one of the at least one break; wherein